

in Holland give less milk in proportion to their size, than the generality of the Scotch dairy cows; but the milk of the Dutch cows is richer than the other. In Holland the milk is not allowed to stand more than from 18 to 25 hours, to cast up cream, while in Scotland it stands double those periods. The consequence is, that nothing but the richest and best cream, which always rises first is made into butter in Holland; while in Scotland, the inferior cream, which makes inferior butter, is collected and churned with the other. And, above all things, the great attention paid to cleanliness in Holland has a powerful effect on the quality of their butter.

Query 6.—What quantity of butter would a cow of such breed produce per week?

Answer.—From what has already been stated as to the diversity of the quality and quantity of milk, the society will readily perceive that it is not easy to answer this query on general principles. A cow, kept by William Cramp, of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, is mentioned in the fifth and sixth volumes of the communications to the Board of Agriculture, as having yielded, in the year 1805, 540 pounds avoirdupois of butter. In 1806, this cow gave 450 pounds of butter, in 1807, she gave 675 pounds, and in 1808, the same cow gave 466 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter. The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture mentioned a cow kept by the Rev. Mr. Heckett, of Beckingham, near Newark, that yielded nineteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter in one week. But he added, that six, seven or eight pounds per week, were the common returns of the cows in that part of England. Mr. Vancouver states, in his report of Hampshire, that a cow of an inferior size, kept by Anthony Grave, Symington, yielded from fifteen to sixteen pounds, avoirdupois, butter per week, for some part of the season. A cow of the Ayrshire dairy breed, kept by Mr. White on land in Lanarkshire, situated in 800 feet of altitude above the level of the sea, yielded, for several weeks, in summer, 1833, sixteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter per week. And the Rev. M. Alpin, of Skarling obtained at the rate of thirteen pounds of butter from one of his cows that year per week.

But although many such instances of produce could be pointed out, they are far above the ordinary or medium returns of dairy cows. It is certain, however, that thousands of the Scotch dairy cows yield 4,000 quarts of milk in the course of one year, as has been mentioned; and it is equally certain that sixteen quarts of that uniformly yield, on an average, 24 ounces of butter, so that the average return of these cows, when of good quality, in right condition, and properly fed, is 375 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter, per cow, per annum.

From the Washington Globe.

Express Mail.—In this day's Globe will be observed an advertisement of the Post Office Department for the conveyance of an express mail from New York to Mobile, Alabama, where it will fall into the great mail, and be carried by steamboats to New Orleans. The time proposed to be occupied in the conveyance between New York and New Orleans is about six days and a half; the regular time for the present mails is a little over thirteen days.

The provision of the late act of Congress under which this enterprise is put on foot, reads as follows, viz:

"In case the Post Master General shall deem it expedient to establish an express mail in addition to the ordinary mail, on any of the post roads of the United States, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers in lieu of exchange papers, or letters other than such as contain money, not exceeding half an ounce in weight marked 'express mail,' and public dispatches, he shall be authorized to charge all letters and packets carried by such express mail with triple rates of postage to which letters and packets, not free, may be by law subject when carried by the ordinary mails."

Regulations to govern the "express mail" will be published before it goes in operation.

It is the desire of the Post Master General to extend the benefits of this mail to other sections of the country; but he thinks it not safe to attempt it until he is more apprised of the means which he shall be able to devote to the object. The improvements ordered since the first of January last, and the new mails put into operation, will cost about \$100,000. Congress, at the last session, established the unprecedented number of seven hundred and thirty eight new mail routes, which will probably cost more than \$300,000 annually. The express mail, now advertised, will probably cost \$250,000 more, making an extension of expenditure equal to \$650,000 a year. Although the Postmaster General believes he can bear a greater extension without embarrassment, yet he does not think it right to hazard any thing by an attempt to place express on other routes, and he refrains from doing so until the expense of the new routes and of the mail now advertised, shall be known. The day is not distant, however, when he expects to run an express to the west, starting probably from Baltimore and running on the national road through to St. Louis, throwing off branches or improving and expediting the existing lines, to the right and left, so as to diffuse its benefits to all the country upon the upper rivers and lakes.

An express cannot be run from New York to Boston within the time now occupied by the steam boat and rail road line through Providence. It may, however, be useful to run one east of Boston to Portland. It may also be expedient to run one from Boston through Albany to Buffalo, which would operate, by connecting with the North River steam boats, as an express mail between New York and Buffalo.

From the Southern Express, now advertised branches may be advantageously thrown off through Alabama into Mississippi and Tennessee.

The great outline of an express mail system would be completed by a line from New Orleans to Nashville, thence to Louisville, Kentucky; and thence connecting with the Eastern and Western line.

The present policy of the Department is to run from New-York to New-Orleans by the route which can be most rapidly travelled, and scatter the benefits to the cities, towns, and country, right and left, by improving the existing mail routes. The upper line advertised from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Columbus, Georgia, is about 60 miles nearer than the lower line, which is now the great mail route; but on the lower line there are two rail roads, and if contracts shall be obtained with them on favorable terms, it will be expedient to run the express on that line. But if no contracts are obtained with them, it is probable the Department will adopt the upper line, where the speed will be less rapid, and consequently the mail more certain and less expensive than on the lower line. The point will be decided when the lettings are to be made.

So far as the service of the Post Office Department is concerned, one of the principal advantages expected from express mails is, that they will render it measurably independent of the rail roads. By running night and day, this mail will outrun their cars. The interest which the community now feel in the expedition of the great mail will measurably cease when the news shall be brought much sooner by the express. It will become a matter of comparatively little moment whether that mail be carried a little faster or a little slower; and if the rail roads will not carry it at a reasonable price, there will be no public inconvenience, and but little complaint, if it be carried in stages or wagons.

Yet, it will be a matter of interest that the rail roads should carry the great mail. Whenever they undertake to do so, and conform to the hours of the Department, the whole mail will travel with expedition of an express, and the triple postage will be saved to the citizen. Such will be the case between New-York and Philadelphia, between Baltimore and Washington, between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and between Petersburg and Blkely Depo. Desirous of accomplishing that object as far as possible, the Post Master General has invited proposals on the portions of the line occupied by rail roads, for carrying the great mail and the express also in rail road cars. We trust there is a spirit on both sides which will lead to the formation of satisfactory contracts with the rail road companies, where their roads are completed on this great line.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF A SUCCESSOR.

Without deeming it necessary, and certainly without feeling the disposition to assail the motives of the present President of the United States, it is our settled conviction that his elevation to the Chief Magistracy is the most unfortunate and "unfortunate event" that has ever occurred under our government. We wish distinctly to be understood when we say this. We are particularly desirous not to be considered as making such a declaration as mere partisans; because nothing could do more injustice to the spirit with which we have set down to pen the remarks we are about to make. For the personal character of General Jackson we have in many of its points, a very high respect and we are of opinion, that in its best estate, and while it was suffered to show itself as nature made it, uninfluenced by the paltry demagogues who have poisoned the atmosphere in which the President's mind has moved, it would have been exerted for the true interests of the country. It is quite true that there are certain weak spots of which we once were unaware, that are dangerous in the character of a man called to administer this government; but with this drawback, General Jackson might have made a safe and efficient President of the United States, if he could have been surrounded with proper counselors, instead of calling about him, as he unfortunately has done, a host of very weak, very wicked, and very designing men. We are disposed to acquit the personal character of the President of a very large share of the iniquity to which it has given sanction since his induction into office, because we are unwilling to believe that he has meant to do any thing very wrong. But the weak point of his character—his assailability to the base flattery of unprincipled men—has rendered his administration one of most deleterious, and we fear fatal import to the country. Without knowing it himself, perhaps, he has allowed a knot of political desperadoes to use his name and his unprecedented personal popularity, as an instrument of fearful injury to the United States.—Under the shelter of his character, we fear that ambitious men have been allowed to work a change in the public feeling that will eventuate in the overthrow of our institutions, and the final prostration of the consurion itself.

From the Nashville Banner.

"We have heard a member of the Legislature of Tennessee declare publicly, 'that he did not want to think for himself; all he wished to know was, what Gen. Jackson thought.'"

"We heard another member of the same body seriously contend, that as Gen. Jackson had rendered important services to his country and was now about to retire to private life, he ought to be gratified in the matter of a successor."

"We heard very recently that a gentleman of fortune, influence and respectability, gravely argued, 'that as it was impossible for the great mass of the people of the United States to be personally acquainted with the different candidates for the Presidency, the opinion of General Jackson ought to exercise a governing influence in the choice of a successor.'"

"The fact that the present chief magistrate not only feels, but has openly expressed a preference for a particular candidate for the succession, is not denied."

"Nor can it be denied, that the powerful influence of his name is every where used and without scruple brought to bear in behalf of a particular candidate."

"All who will not join in the support of this particular candidate are denounced as enemies of General Jackson and opponents of his administration."

"The patronage of the government is entirely closed against the friends of all the candidates, save the favored one."

"And thus, under color of gratifying, supporting and vindicating a Chief Magistrate who, in an eminent degree, enjoys the confidence and love of his country, principles are avowed and practices pursued which strike at the very root of its free institutions."

"This is strong language; but it can be established with mathematical certainty, that a radical change is stealing over some of the most important features of the government, and that the great principle upon which it is founded, namely, the sovereignty of the people, is in eminent danger."

FOREIGN.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 18.—By the schr. Julius Caesar, which arrived yesterday from Texas, we have information that renders it very doubtful whether the Mexican army will really prosecute further operations for the present at least against Texas.

From Texian spies sent for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy, it is ascertained that the Mexican army has not advanced, and that its numbers are continually diminishing by desertion.

The Texans are in "high spirits," and have no lack of arms, ammunition and provisions, and with force sufficient to repulse the invaders with great slaughter. Santa Anna had solicited by letter the amicable interposition of Gen. Jackson, and had conveyed to the Mexican Government his opinion, that the conquest of Texas was impossible, and that the independence of Texas should be recognized.

The schr. Brutus, Capt. Hurd, was at Matamoros, blockaded by the Mexican brig of war Vencedor del Alamo, but would soon be relieved by the schr. Invincible, Union, and other vessels, that had proceeded there in tow of the steam boat Ocean, for the purpose of capturing the brig.

TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th ult. states on the authority of a letter from highly respectable source, dated at Matamoros the 29th ult., says "It is an undoubted fact that this Government (the Mexican) has made, or are making a treaty to engage eight thousand Indians to join them. The Cherokees are already engaged. There are fourteen or fifteen Chiefs of different tribes within a few miles of here, who have daily communications with the officers. The commissioners were this morning turned into the common prison with criminals. It is not improbable we shall be invited to take French leave of this country soon."

This intelligence is confirmed by another letter of July 1, which states: "I had occasion to call on General Urrea at his quarters on business, when I met there three of the Indians, with their interpreter, making enquiries of the strength of their tribe, the General being anxious to ascertain what force they could muster with other tribes."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.] **PARIS, JUNE 12.**—The most careful perusal of the French Journals can convey but a very imperfect idea of the public feeling of the private views of the members of the Legislature individually on the subject of the occupation of Algiers, which for the last three days has been under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The vote as you have seen has been almost unanimous in favor of the retention of the conquest either as a colony or a strong hold. Nay, there is not a single newspaper which ventures to advocate its abandonment. And yet the great majority of well informed and reasonable Frenchmen are convinced that this legacy of the restoration was far from being a desirable acquisition, and that it would be well to get rid of it, if that could be accomplished without detriment to the honor and glory of the nation.

PARIS, JUNE 15.—The German Journals pretend that we are this year to have a Congress of sovereigns at Cologne, at which the affairs of Holland and Belgium are to be definitely settled. A visit of the Emperor of Russia to the waters of Carlsbad, and of the king of England to his Hanoverian dominions had been previously announced, but the former, at least, is rendered more than improbable by the distracted state of the southern provinces of the Empire, where, according to the latest accounts, the inhabitants have become exceedingly discontented, in consequence of an extraordinary levy of troops and the imposition of a fresh tax on spirits and fermented liquors, while at the same time the nobles are invested with new privileges at the expense of their vassals, and are loaded with the favors and caresses of the Court.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Columbus Enquirer of July 28.

CREEK WAR NOT OVER.

On Sunday morning last intelligence was received that signs of Indians were seen in the neighborhood below Fort Carry. A detachment of 80 or 90 men composed of parts of the Troup, DeKalb, Jasper and Burke companies under command of Capt. Calhoun, went in immediate pursuit. Not far from the river they discovered a fresh trail leading in the direction of Lumpkin, and after following it some ten or twelve miles the Indians were overtaken and fired on by the advanced guard. The main body of the whites rushed to the scene, when a battle ensued which lasted more than an hour. The fight during this long time was close and bloody, the whites having five killed and fifteen wounded, the Indians losing some twenty or twenty five. The names of the killed and wounded we have not ascertained. It is said to have been a drawn battle, for although Capt. C. retired from the field for want of ammunition, the Indians were doing them but little injury, comparatively speaking, when the retreat was effected. The detachment acted well as we can judge—the Indians had selected their own ground, between two creeks and out-numbered the whites three to one. These Indians had crossed the river the night before, and seemed to be making their way towards the swamps on the Flint, where Beall and Jernigan used them so horridly.

An express was sent to the General in command, on Monday morning, who forthwith dispatched four mounted companies, Capt. Brown's of Muscogee, Capt. Delaplans of Jackson, Bostwick's of Palaski, and Capt. Sledge's of Troup, to Fort McCreary. In addition to these, Major Hoxey's battalion of Infantry have been ordered down, and left here on Tuesday. Gen. Sandford will take the command in person, and we understand intends to pursue the enemy to the South keys of Florida, or overtake them. Thus it will be seen that the war has again broken out, at the very moment when the assurances of men high in authority had induced the country to believe all was as calm as sunshine.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Governor of Georgia, received 24th July.

"His Excellency Governor Schley:

"I have to inform your Excellency, that on the night of the 11th inst. authentic information reached Thomassville, that a party of Indians, 15 in number, were seen in the upper part of Thomas county, marching in a direction for Florida."

By seven o'clock A. M. next day, a company of men, forty-six in number, under the command of Capt. James A. Newman, was despatched in pursuit of them. On Thursday thereafter, this company was joined by a company of about forty men, from Lowndes county, under the command of Captain Pike, when the companies elected Michael Young to take command of the Battalion.

Scouting parties being despatched, the Indians, fifteen in number, were discovered in the fork of Big Warrior Creek and Little River. The Battalion immediately proceeded across the River, and scoured a very thick, muddy swamp, about two miles wide and three long, without making any discovery. A company of thirty-one men, from Thomas county, under the command of Captain Luckee, and of thirty-one men, from Lowndes commanded by Capt. Sharpe, then joined the battalion. The next morning Capt. Sharpe was sent up the east side of the river, to ascertain whether or not the Indians had crossed the river, and left the swamp. Having found their trail, he despatched a messenger to the battalion, and proceeded to follow after the Indians. After pursuing them about three miles, he came up with them, about sixty warriors and their families: a battle ensued, in which he lost one killed. (Mr. Folsom,) and one wounded, when he was forced to retreat.

The battalion hastened to his assistance, and in about three miles, came up with them again, posted in a very advantageous position, on a pine ridge, their rear protected by a cypress pond, and in their front a wide, open, boggy meadow. A general engagement commenced about 9 o'clock A. M. and after a severe fight for about two hours, the Indians were completely routed, with a loss of twenty-two Indians and two negroes killed, that were seen, many wounded, and eighteen of the women and children taken prisoners. The battle was fought over a distance of three miles, through several cypress ponds, and bays, and a very thick hurricane. The loss, on the part of the whites, were two killed, (Burton Ferrell of Thomas county, and Edmund Shanks of Lowndes,) and nine wounded. Several horses were killed, several ran off during the engagement, and have not since been heard of. The prisoners have been confined in the county jail, under a guard for their safety. Your Excellency will please direct what disposition to make of them. The expenses of the detachment will be furnished you, as soon as the quartermaster can make out his account.

THO'S E. BLACKSHEAR,

Col. commanding 60th Reg't C. M.

Fifteen hundred mounted Tennessee men arrived in Montgomery on the 15th July.

Accounts received at Savannah, July 25th, say that as the escort under Capt. Ashby, who had been engaged in evacuating Fort Drane was proceeding to Micanopy, and had arrived within a mile of the latter place, it was attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to number from 150 to 200, who kept up a brisk and constant fire upon 50 men composing the escort for upwards of an hour when the Indians retired. The firing was heard at Micanopy, and a detachment under Lieut. Temple was sent out to reinforce Capt. Ashby, and arrived on the ground just as the Indians had commenced a second attack which they did as long as they saw the train keep in motion. One baggage wagon was captured by the Indians after killing the horses. None of the whites were killed—11 wounded—among whom is Capt. Ashby, dangerously, and Dr. Wrightman severely in the neck. The evacuation of Fort Drane is now suspended, and the Indians have complete possession of the country between Micanopy and Fort Drane.

Fresh Indian trails were seen at Col. Hallock's place, as the boat came down on Monday last.

The evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of the friendly Indians, at their friends having been sent off in irons seems to be increasing. It is said they petitioned Gen. Jessup for leave to keep their relatives who were prisoners, with them, and that they might not be sent westward nor be sent to Georgia for trial. The refusal of Gen. Jessup to grant their petition is said to have given much offence to the friendly chiefs Yoholo and Jim Boy. It is also apprehended that the friendly Indians may be excited to hostility by the information that they too must remove beyond the Mississippi. They can raise 3,000 warriors; some say more.

About 2400 of the emigrating, or rather, transported Creeks reached Mobile on the 16th July, under charge of Lieut. Barry of the army.

Among those who were here, we saw (says a New Orleans paper) the aged chief Nea-Mithla—the warrior of near ninety years—the same lofty, heroic old man, more bowed in years, but still unshaken in spirit, who fought against General Jackson in the old Seminole campaign, and would not deliver himself to any but the General himself, the "Great Chief of the Whites." He is a noble specimen of the savage; and after warring for nearly one hundred years with undying courage against that destiny which was destroying his race, he goes with a head whitened by so many winters, but still erect, and an eye dimmed indeed, but still piercing and commanding, to lead the remnants of his scattered people in the depths of the wilderness.

Extract of a letter dated Columbus July 25.

"An express arrived this morning from below, stating that 98 men under the command of Capt. Calhoun, had an engagement with about 300 of the enemy, ten miles from Roanoke on the Lumpkin road, yesterday afternoon—that 5 of our men were killed and 15 wounded—our men had to retreat—the Indians are making their way to Florida."

Gen. Jessup has issued an order directing all the Indians to be at the emigrating camp by the 1st of August—All who are not there by that time, will be no longer fed by the United States, and will be treated as hostile. This I view as an important order, and will produce important results, either terminating the war, or producing a bloody one.

"We shall leave here by day light, and will ride night and day, until we overtake the enemy."

"Lumpkin, Stewart County, July 26, 1836.

"We arrived here to-night, and shall proceed on our course to Florida, if necessary, in pursuit of the Indians. Capt. Jernigan engaged them yesterday about seven miles below here, and killed several—He lost three men."

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

Extract of a letter from one of the Governors and to the Knoxville Register.

The call for volunteers was very numerous, obeyed, both in West and East Tennessee. Upwards of thirty companies from West Tennessee could not be received, although some had marched near 200 miles at great expense and personal inconvenience. The call was limited to 12 or 1500, and 1540 were organized on the second, and marched from Fayetteville on the 4th inst.

The Governor found, on his arrival at Athens a much larger number in rendezvous, than

were called for by the Secretary at War, all as eager for service as you have ever seen the hunter for the chase, equipped too, at a heavy expense for horses, &c. besides a journey of two hundred miles with all the inconvenience and expense incident. The whole, numbering twenty-two hundred and upwards, were organized in one Brigade and tendered to Gen. Wool, and I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a letter of that patriotic officer accepting their service.

They were more fortunate than the West Tennessee Volunteers, many of whom travelled as far, and with as much expense and inconvenience.

This is Tennessee like.

From the Columbus Herald of Aug. 21 we learn that a company of 80 men recently raised by Capt. Jernigan have had two engagements with a party of 200 Indians who were working their way to Florida, and with whom some of the citizens of Stewart county had previously had a running fight. The first engagement lasted 15 or 20 minutes when the whites retreated, having lost 2 men killed, and 5 wounded. Of the Indians 7 were killed. The Indians again took up the line of march till they entered the Chickasawhatchee Swamp, Jernigan's men following in their wake. After entering the swamp a small party came out to challenge the whites into the swamp. Jernigan proposed to his men to accept the challenge, which was unanimously agreed to; so in they went, through mud and water. After an engagement of about an hour the Indians began to give way and soon disappeared. Eighteen dead bodies of the Indians were found. She loss of the whites not stated.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

PERSPECTS OF OUR TOWN.

The number of large and commodious stores already finished this summer, or now under contract to be finished before the commencement of the business season, is not less than 13 or 14; and still we understand that some persons wishing to open new establishments here next fall will be prevented from doing so by the want of houses. To meet the increasing demand for transportation on our river a company of our merchants are building a new steamboat which is expected to commence running in the fall. Major Wright the enterprising owner of the Steamboat Atalanta is also building a boat to meet the Atalanta in Georgetown and thus complete the Steam communication with Charleston. These facts speak more loudly for the growing prosperity of the town than any puff of ours could do.

Washington's Farewell Address. The statement which ascribes the authorship of this incomparable paper to Mr. Madison, turns out, like its predecessors on the same subject, to be untrue. Mr. Madison, at the request of General Washington, when he contemplated declining a re-election, near the close of his first term, prepared an address.

But no one else could enter so fully into the views and feelings of Washington, on this subject as to express them with a force and vividness that would satisfy him.

Mr. Sparks, who has the possession of Washington's papers, has, to meet this new story, published both a letter from General Washington to Mr. Madison, requesting him to prepare a farewell address, and Mr. Madison's draught of address. We shall next week copy both papers and the reader will judge for himself how far General Washington availed himself of the draught in preparing his address.

No one can read the "writings of Washington" as published by Sparks, and the Farewell address without perceiving that the turn of thought and general style of composition are identical, unless indeed he is blind to the characteristics of style in composition. We once knew a man who, although in the constant habit of eating animal food and drinking ardent spirits could not distinguish, by the taste, beef from pork or rum from whiskey. This man's sense of taste was not less discriminating than must be the literary gusto of those who can ascribe the farewell address to either Hamilton or Madison.

Southern Agriculturist.—We have received the August No. of this valuable Periodical which always appears with great punctuality at the beginning of every month. We shall publish the table of contents next week.

A communication in the Camden Journal announces Mr. John G. Bowman a candidate for Congress.

A case of small pox has occurred in Fayetteville, N. C. The Board of health pledge themselves to give immediate information to the public should any other case occur.

ANTI-ABOLITION MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

We find in the Cincinnati Whig, a report of the proceedings of a meeting in relation to an abolition paper published in that city by James G. Birney. The meeting is said by the Whig to have been most respectable, and to have consisted of about three thousand persons. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and by acclamation. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the establishment of the said abolition press in this city is a direct violation of the solemn pledge heretofore given by its conductor at a public meeting on this subject.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting nothing short of the absolute discontinuance of the publication of the said abolition paper in this city, can prevent a resort to a violence, which may be as disastrous to its publisher and supporters, as it must be to the good order and fair fame of our city.

Resolved, That we entertain the most profound respect for the memories of the venerated Patriots of more than "Sixty Years since" who in the harbor of Boston without the sanction of Law, but in the plenitude of the justice of their cause took the responsibility of re-shipping the Tea Cargo and for which they were entitled to and did receive the warmest thanks and gratitude of every loyal and good order and well wisher of our country—and that we in imitation of the noble and fearless example set us by those

true hearted Americans, declare that whenever we shall find an existing evil—wicked and mischievous in its conception—warring against the best interest and happiness of our common country by its effects—aiming at the destruction and disunion of our happy Government and only prompted and sustained by those untiring engines of human ambition, hope of gain and love of notoriety—but shielded from legal enactment according to the usual practice of our laws so as to leave us but one channel through which we can rid our fair land from its withering influence that in seizing that one tangible point our exertions shall be firm united and decided.

A committee of twelve persons were appointed by the meeting to remonstrate with Birney and his associates and warn them of the danger of continuing their publication in Cincinnati.

North Carolina elections. The election for members of the State Legislature and for Governor, has already been held in several of the counties in this State. In the remaining counties, it takes place this week. The parties (White and Van Buren) are believed to be nearly balanced. No election we believe has ever caused so much excitement throughout the State. The following result so far as the elections have been heard from we copy from the Raleigh Star:

GRANVILLE.

J. C. Taylor for the Senate, and Messrs. R. C. Gilliam, Col. C. Eaton and Fleming in the Commons, all for White were elected.

State of the Poll—Senate John C. Taylor (W) 407. Wyche (V B) 312. Commons—R. B. Gilliam (W) 1081. C. Eaton (W) 989. Fleming (W) 936.

Hester (V B) 582. S. Harris 490.

Cook 267.

Gov. for Dudley 977. Spaight 391.

Col. Gilliam old sheriff re-elected.

WASHINGTON.

For the Senate—F. G. Spruill no opposition. Joshua S. Swift (W) elected in the Commons. Swift (W) 286. U. W. Swanner (V B) 143.

Gov. for Dudley 377. Spaight 34.

WARREN.

For Governor, R. D. Spaight 679, Dudley 102. Senate—W. N. Edwards V B no opposition. Commons—John H. Hawkins V B no opposition. Thos. J. Judkins V B no opposition.

NASH.

For Governor, R. D. Spaight 673 Dudley 92. Senate—Samuel L. Arrington V B 346. W. W. Boddie 123. Holman Arrington 14. Commons—H. Blount V B 390. F. Taylor V B 392.

FRANKLIN—3 Members.

John D. Hawkins, Senate; Joseph Macklin and Thomas Howerton, Commons—all for Van Buren. Poll: Hawkins 161, H. J. G. Ruffin 151. Macklin 683, Howerton 684, Dr. W. M. Johnson (Whig) 361. No change since last year. For Governor Spaight 564, Dudley 308. Gustin Perry re-elected Sheriff, by 247 votes out of N. Gup-ton.

EDGE-COMB—3 Members.

Thomas H. Hall, Senate; J. J. Daniel, James George, Commons—all for Van Buren—no change since last year. W. D. Pettway, Sheriff. For Governor, Spaight 1179, Dudley 75.

PITT—3 Members.

We learn verbally that Alfred Moyer (Whig) is elected in the Senate; Macon D. Moyer and John Spiers. (Van Buren,) in the Commons. Van Buren gain since last year, one.

Governor—For Dudley 432. For Spaight 511.

We have received partial returns from Beaufort which gives Dudley 699 and Spaight 203. The Whig says Dudley's majority will be from 5 to 600. We also learn unofficially that Spaight's majority over Dudley in Pitt is between 20 and 30 votes. We cannot vouch for this. The strong holds of Van Buren are first heard from, and so far from discouraging, there is every thing to give us renewed confidence.—**EDITORS STAR.**

The election for member of Congress takes place in the Mountain District at the same time, to supply the place of Mr. Graham, whose seat was vacated at the last Session. He and his former opponent Gen. Newland are the Candidates. This election is to determine the vote of N. Carolina for President should the election devolve on the House of Representatives. It therefore excites extraordinary interest. The result is doubtful.

The recall of Gen. Scott from the command of the South Western Army is ascribed to the following letter addressed to F. P. Blair by Gen. Jessup. If Gen. Jessup had complaints to make against his commanding officer, he ought to have carried them directly to the War Department. This sneaking roundabout way of attaining his object does not comport with the highminded frankness which ever characterizes a truly upright and honorable man. We have not the evidence to enable us to determine how far Gen. Scott is censurable. We have been, and still are, inclined to the opinion that he is not the man for conducting an Indian campaign. Gen. Jessup may be much better qualified for this duty, and his complaints against Gen. Scott may be well founded; but this does not excuse his manner of preferring them.

The President's endorsing his order on the letter sanctions it, and it is, on this account, discreditable to him as the "commander in chief of the army."

The following is the letter.

FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA,

June 20, 1836.

DEAR SIR.—We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago, I commenced operations on the Alabama side, and have succeeded in tranquilizing the whole frontier. Our end in tranquilizing the whole frontier, came in principal hostile chief, Enea Mico, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purpose of feeding the starving Indians preparatory to their removal. Another, Enea Mathia is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from General Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated. There was a force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To